

THE GREAT FRAUD!

FLORIDA STOLEN BY RADICAL RASCALS.

THE CRIME CONFESSED BY TWO OF THE ROBBERS.

McLin and Dennis Made Tell the Story of the Filched Presidency.

The confession of the men who were parties to and concerned in the frauds by which Florida was made to return the Hayes electors as elected, are as follows:

JUDGE MCLEN'S CONFESSION.

As a member of the late State Board of Canvassers of the State of Florida, I feel impelled, by a sense of duty to myself and justice to others, to make the following statement:

At the time the canvass was made I was not at any time conscious of acting otherwise than right and proper. I entered upon the canvass with the conviction that it was my privilege and duty, in a political sense, to give the benefit of every doubt in favor of the Republican party. I felt that when a question could be decided either way without doing violence to a public sense of justice, it was fairly allowable in politics that I should always lean to my own party, and give my decision in its favor, even at the hazard of straining a point. At no time did I feel that I occupied the position of a Judge, charged with the duty of a strict and nice weighing and balancing of all the evidence presented. Looking back now to that time I feel that there was a combination of influences that must have operated most powerfully in blinding my judgment and swaying my action. I had been for many years, and was at the time of the canvass, a very active partisan. I sincerely thought that our State and the nation would suffer irreparable injury if the Democratic party were to obtain the Presidency, and the policy of hatred to the negro and those who had been the friends of the negro should obtain control at Washington. It was the common and unanimous talk also, that the very existence of the men who in the South had upheld the Republican party depended upon the election of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes would sustain them throughout the South, while Mr. Tilden would crush them. I was shown numerous telegrams addressed to Gov. Stearns and others from the trusted leaders of the Republican party in the North, insisting that the salvation of the country depended upon the vote of Florida being cast for Hayes. Those telegrams came from those to whom I had been accustomed to defer—the Chairman of the National Committee, and the man who as the nearest personal friend of Mr. Hayes had conducted the canvass. These telegrams also gave assurance of the forthcoming of money, and troops if necessary, in securing the victory for Mr. Hayes.

Following these telegrams, trusted Northern Republicans, party leaders, and personal friends of Mr. Hayes, arrived in Florida as rapidly as the railroads could bring them. I was surrounded by these men, who were ardent Republicans, and especially by friends of Gov. Hayes. One gentleman, particularly, Gov. Hayes of Ohio, was understood to represent him and speak with the authority of a warm personal friend, commissioned with power to act in his behalf. These men referred to the general destruction of the country should Mr. Tilden be elected, the intense anxiety of the Republican party of the North, and their full sympathy with us. I cannot say how far my action may have been influenced by the intense excitement that prevailed around me, or how far my partisan zeal may have led me into error; neither can I say how far my course was influenced by the promise made by Hayes that if Mr. Hayes became President I should be rewarded. Certainly, these influences must have had a strong control over my judgment and action.

Reviewing my action at this distance of time, with all candor, with my ardent cooled, and my partisan zeal chilled by the President, who has lately betrayed and mercilessly destroyed the Republican party of the South, and crushed the very men who did so much for his election, I am persuaded that the Florida canvass was not conducted with that cool, calm judgment and honest, unbiased decision that should have characterized a proceeding involving such vast and important interests. Instead of this I now see that the whole proceedings went through upon the highest wave of political excitement; that partisan feeling, stimulated to the utmost by the most powerful agencies, usurped the place of reason and sound judgment, and political expediency ruled the hour. A large number of precincts were either contested by the Democratic or Republican party. Voluminous testimony was filed, and the lawyers of both sides argued, each for their side of the issue, that it was the duty of the board to throw out and not include in the count, or retain and count precincts, on the ground of illegality in the conduct of the election. A fraud that was charged to exist. The Attorney-General of the State and a member of the board had decided that the board has quasi judicial power, and had the right to exclude precincts from the count if the returns were shown to be so irregular, false, or fraudulent as to prevent the board from ascertaining from them the true vote. With this view of its duties, the board entered upon the work of the canvass, with the conviction that they were invested with large discretionary powers, which were of a mixed character, political and judicial, the political largely predominating. Partisan zeal and strong political ties had a powerful influence in the exercise of these powers, and the Republicans having a majority of the board, the canvass was largely in their favor, as the result proved. If the board had acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, defining the powers and duties of the board in reference to throwing out precincts, since rendered, there is no question of the fact that Mr. Tilden would have been entitled to the vote of Florida. Excluding the return from Baker county, which was counted, and which I have since learned from the parties who made it was a falsely manufactured return, and including the true return, which corresponded with the precinct returns of that county, would certainly have given the State to Mr. Tilden. Archer Precinct, No. 2, Alachua county, was included in the count. The fraud committed in this precinct was not shown to the board by the Democratic lawyers, although a contest was made and much attention given to this precinct; but

I have recently learned from the Republican leaders of that county that after the returns had been brought to Gainesville, the county seat, 219 votes were added to the returns by the inspectors and clerk of said precinct. In Leon county 74 small Republican ballots were stuffed into the ballot box at Precinct No. 9, yet it was made to appear, even to the satisfaction of the Democratic member of the board, that these were true ballots. Subsequent confession shows that they were stuffed into the box. I had seen Joseph Bowes, one of the inspectors, have tickets similar to them a few days before the election, and cautioned him against their use, unless they were generally adopted, and I afterward learned he had given them up. In Jefferson county, in a certain precinct, at which Mr. J. Bell was inspector, 100 votes were surreptitiously added to the ballots and counted. No charge was made as to this fact before the board. The confession of J. Bell, since made to me, discloses the fact that had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the Archer return, and the 74 votes stuffed in the box in Leon county, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson county aggregating 393 votes, been rejected, and the Democratic rejected precincts, which were excluded for irregularity and illegality, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, been retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State. The conclusion therefore is irresistible that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, and not Mr. Hayes.

In making this statement my motives will doubtless be questioned by many, but the facts will stand alone as the truth, without any mere motives to sustain them. I am free to admit that viewing things as I now do, and remembering that Mr. Hayes was continually inspiring his personal friends and trusted agents by every means in his power to secure for him the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, and believing it to have been a conscious wrong on his part, done with knowledge that he had not been elected, as his subsequent repudiation of Gov. Packard, whose title was bound up in his own, and his willful and cowardly desertion of the very men who contributed so largely to his election, has shown, my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression. Mr. Hayes has denied the validity of his own title in denying Gov. Packard's. He has ignored his Florida friends, showing he believed them unworthy and tainted with a fraud; yet he holds on to the Presidency, which, in his own opinion, was secured by this very fraud. He has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends through fear of being ousted from an office that he believed he never was elected to by the people. Whatever may be the opinion of men in regard to my motives, I give them facts, and leave my motives to a higher tribunal. S. B. MCLEN.

STATE OF GEORGIA, THOMAS COUNTY.—Before me, James W. Groover, Clerk of the Superior Court in and for said county, the same being a court of record, and the said James W. Groover being the custodian of the records and seal of said court, and duly authorized to administer oaths, personally came Samuel B. McLen, who being duly sworn, on oath says the above statement made and signed by him is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief, so help him God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d of March, 1878.

JAMES W. GROOVER, Clerk Superior Court Thomas County, Ga.

L. G. DENNIS'S CONFESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1878.—I have resided in Alachua county, Florida, since January 1866, and was elected to the state assembly in 1876, at the time of the late presidential election. I was at that time a member of the state central committee of the Republican party of Florida, and also chairman of the Republican committee of Alachua county. I was also president of the board of county commissioners of Alachua county from 1873 to 1877, and was familiar with the manner of voting, the location of polls, and all other election machinery. As president of said board, and with the consent of said board, I located all the polling places, appointed all inspectors who conducted the election, received and counted the ballots, and made and certified to the returns. I appointed as inspectors of Archer precinct, box No. 2, Green R. Moore, Floyd Duke and Richard H. Black. Thomas D. Vance went at my request to Archer precinct on the day previous to the election and was appointed by the inspectors as clerk of election at box No. 2, and served as such. I was at Gainesville on the day of the election, and on that night and the day following my residence was the headquarters of the Republican party, and during the night preceding the election all information was brought to me there.

Some time after midnight of that night Inspector Black came to my house and reported to me that the result of the election at Box No. 2 for Presidential Electors was as follows: For the Hayes Electors, 180; for the Tilden Electors, 136. A little later the same report. Subsequently both Black and Vance came to me and said that they had the returns from Archer precinct, Box 2, signed in blank by the inspectors, and that they would make out the returns so as to meet the expectations of their own party. They retired to a private room, where they remained two or three hours, and then informed me that they had added about 200 names to the poll-list as having voted, and had increased the Republican vote to that extent, and I afterwards learned that they had added 219 names to the poll-list. I entered the room while they were employed there, and saw them copying names from the county registration list upon which those who had actually voted at Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, were checked off and new names were selected from names of Republican voters who had not already voted at that precinct. After completing the returns in this manner, they filed them with the ballot-box, with the County Clerk. The Commissioners met a few days after the election, the Board consisting of J. E. Webster, Clerk of Court; W. H. Belton, Justice of the Peace, and Louis A. Barnes, Sheriff, all of whom were Republicans. During the canvass Inspector Moore appeared before the Board, and submitted an affidavit to the effect that the returns from Archer Precinct No. 2 were false, and that the true returns should be for the Hayes Electors, 180 votes, and Tilden Electors, 136 votes, but the Board decided that they could not hear the evidence as to the truth or falsity of the returns, and upon the face of the returns the vote of the county was as follows: For the Hayes Electors, 1,084; for the Tilden Electors, 1,267. The result included 219 votes for the Hayes Electors, which were added to the vote cast at Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, by Black and Vance. These returns were sent to the Governor and Secretary of State.

After these returns were filed with the Secretary of State an effort was made to invalidate them so far as Archer precinct Box No. 2 was concerned. Affidavits signed by Floyd Duke and Green R. Moore, and an

official statement from Mr. Webster, the Clerk, was filed with the State Canvassing Board, for the purpose of showing that the returns from Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, were false and fraudulent. It also appeared that Mr. Belton, Justice of the Peace, has not signed the return filed with the Secretary of State and Governor. One of the duplicate returns was sent back to Alachua County, and Belton's signature was obtained. Moore was also induced to make a counter affidavit denying the truth of this former affidavit. A counter affidavit was also obtained from Floyd Duke denying his former affidavit. The Grand Jury of Alachua County investigated the Archer Precinct matter, but failed to find any fraud, and passed a resolution to that effect, whereupon Mr. Webster was induced to withdraw his statement and make another to the effect that he was satisfied that the return was all right. Then affidavits and statements were laid before the State Canvassing Board, and the returns were counted. This result gave the Hayes Electors 219 votes more than were polled for them. I have never heretofore made any written statement or given any evidence regarding this election in Alachua County. (Signed) L. G. DENNIS.

The above was sworn to in Florida before a Justice of the Peace, and is certified by the Secretary of State.

GUILTY BY CONFESSION.

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

The story of the heinous crime by which Mr. Hayes was made President of the United States is now being told by those who knew it all and committed a great part of it. We print a batch of startling confessions in to-day's Sun. They relate to the fraudulent return of the vote of Florida in favor of Mr. Hayes when it belonged to Mr. Tilden.

An effort is made to disparage the value of these confessions by assailing the motives of those making them. The motives of these men is a matter of secondary importance, which but little concerns anybody but themselves—a matter mainly between them and their Maker. If we should refuse to recognize and punish crime except when proved from exalted motives, pirates, burglars and murderers might often go scot-free.

There is but one question of any significance, and that is, are the confessions true? If they are true, we have in the office of President a man placed there by frauds to which he was a consenting and active party. There is good reason to believe the confessions to be true. They are abundantly confirmed by other evidence. It is hardly possible for them to be untrue.

The frauds alleged are true. There is no room for a reasonable doubt of this.

Was McLen a party to them? Judge McLen, who knows, is clearly of the opinion that he was. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Hayes, the leading promoter of these frauds, and the right hand man of Hayes, acted without Hayes' full knowledge and approbation of what was being done. Hayes was in reality as guilty as Hayes. If Hayes was innocent his first act after the discovery of the crime would be to resign. If he is willing to retain an office acquired by fraud, he is willing to acquire the same office fraudulently. For him to hold on in the face of these confessions is in effect for him to plead guilty.

It is of no use for any one to deny any longer that we have an incumbent of the highest office who has no right there. Under these circumstances the question arises whether this State is represented in the national Legislature; and if it is, whether we have a member of either House who is not blind, or deaf, or dumb?

If we have such a man in the Senate or in the House of Representatives it is time he should be heard from.

AGRICULTURAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patronize home industry. Prosperity is measured not by exports but by home consumption.

The farmer near a market is always enriching his land.

Farm laborers get largest wages in manufacturing States.

Buy nothing abroad that can be produced at home.

When the land is of even texture and moderately loose it may be considered that a fine drain will drain ten feet of land for every foot in depth that it is laid. So if the drains be laid three feet and a half deep, they should be put thirty-five feet apart. If the land is stiff the distance must be reduced.

Any farmer who has a small pond or lake on his farm, or a never-failing spring, so situated that by damming up the gully or hollow below it a pond can be formed, may make an acre or two thus located the most profitable part of his premises by stocking the water with fish.

It is claimed that the sweet gum (Liquidambar styraciflua), so plentiful in all Southern forests and swamps, is even a better destroyer of malaria than the Eucalyptus Globulus. It exudes a sweeter balsamic odor and has also the additional advantage of being a native tree, of rapid growth, while the gum it supplies has a marketable value.

Mulch is placed about plants to prevent the sun from evaporating the moisture. In many cases it takes the place of cultivation. No doubt, if it were not for the expense and trouble, it would be more extensively used about herbaceous plants. We have found, in our trying climate, that a fine mulch of manure completely covering the ground is an excellent thing for bedding plants.

No medicine is such a complete specific for lice and other parasites on animals and fowls as the dust and finest dust that can be procured, coal ashes being excellent for the purpose. Nothing is more preservative of the health of animals than dust, and in summer, when it can be procured by them without the aid of man, they always do best. It should be sprinkled and freely scattered from the head to the tail, along the backbone, using an abundance of this most excellent and cheapest of all cattle medicine.

As soon as we discover any symptoms of gapes among our chickens we know that there are worms—very small red worms—in

their wind-pipes, and we give them camphor, in their drinking vessels, strong enough to make quite a taste of the camphor. Then, if any get the disease quite badly before we discover it, we force a pill of gum camphor down the throat about the size of a small pea, and the fumes of that dose will kill the worms. No kind of worms can live in camphor, hence, camphor must be a powerful vermifuge.

Next to fruits and vegetables on the farm, honey is one of the rarest luxuries, but since nature has provided flowers so bountifully for the busy bees to gather their rich stores of honey, and since a few stands of bees require so little care and trouble, we wonder why it is that every farm does not have bees. A stand of common bees costs but little, and by getting an improved bee hive they are easily handled. Then get an Italian queen by mail; a dollar queen will Italianize the colony, giving half bloods, being fertilized by the drones in the hive; a tested or fertilized queen will in less than two months rear a full colony of pure Italians. The Italian bees are a lighter color, more beautiful, more prolific, more hardy, more industrious, more peaceable than black bees. There are not a few minor points in which they are also superior. With the improved movable frame hives the moth is readily kept out, and we are inclined to think that the destruction of bees by these pests was the greatest drawback to bee-keeping in former times when the old box hives gave them their own way. Transferring should be done early and the bees will go right to work and gather honey.

COMPOSTING MUCK.

(Country Gentleman.)

To increase the manure pile is the object; how to do it is the problem. Muck is found in sunken places in woods, fields or swamps where the water runs off slowly. It is gathered there by washings of leaves and mellow soil from the hills, together with coarse grass, weeds, leaves and fallen wood, which for ages have grown there, fallen down and decayed. If the water could have run off freely the land would have been dry and productive. Now it is cold, sour and unproductive. It can be utilized with profit, but it takes time and money. If you cannot get on the bed with a team in winter, wheel it out to the bank in summer or fall, then you can draw it to the barn-yard at your leisure. Spread a thick coat two feet deep over the entire yard. Throw all the stable manure made upon it, either from horses, cows or hogs. Feed your hogs on a pile of it daily, and there should be a dozen or more pigs to work it over cheaply. Mix refuse dry salt, plaster, coal ashes, in fact everything to increase its bulk and value. Your yard, of course, should slope slightly upwards, to retain and catch all surplus water and wash of the grounds. Increase this pile by this method one year, and then commence drawing to the land. It will be fine, decayed, and well mixed. Spread it evenly over your meadows, your wheat fields, and land designed for corn or potatoes, about ten or twelve loads per acre. By this course you will reap the best and only paying result from the use of muck.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The following brief practical and condensed rules for the management of grapes, were given by Dr. Whiting, at the Farmers' Institute, recently held at Saginaw, Mich.

The soil best suited for the grape is decomposing shale, but any good clay soil thoroughly drained will do. The ground should be carefully prepared, and only well-rotted manure used. Decomposing turf is one of the best fertilizers; when it can be obtained, no other will be required. The vines selected for planting should be good one year old layers or cuttings. They may look small, but will make the best vines.

Good culture is as necessary to the vine as to corn or cabbage.

Mulching and watering the first year should not be neglected if drought is excessive. One good soaking is better than many sprinklings. More water can be saved with a hoe than can be put on with a sprinkler.

In planting cut the vines back to two buds, whatever its strength or age.

Summer pruning consists in pinching off weak or straggling shoots in order to confine the sap to the main branches.

The first summer allow but one main shoot to grow. In the fall, after the first frost, cut all the summer growth back to within two buds of the ground.

The second year confine the sap to two branches, and in the fall cut back to three buds each.

The third year, if your vine has made vigorous growth, a few stems of grapes may be allowed to mature, but better take off all the fruit than suffer too much to grow.

Too heavy bearing while young will weaken the vine for all future time. The trimming now depends on what kind of trellis work you wish to cover.

After you have obtained a good, vigorous root, you can make it grow in almost any place or shape you wish, by keeping the branches desired tied up, and all the others pinched back.

Each year a few of the strongest branches should be allowed to grow as bearers of fruit the following year.

In trimming, cut away as much of the old wood as possible and save the new, as all the fruit buds are on the new wood.

You can easily tell how much to cut away by holding your new wood up to the

trellis and imagine a branch with three stems of grapes for each bud.

If you do not cut enough off in the fall, and you find that the vine is going to be too thick, don't fail to attend to it when the new shoots are from three to six inches long, in the spring, or while in blossom. As soon as the fruit is set examine the vine, spread out the new wood so that each bunch of grapes will hang free and clear; pick off all the small stems of fruit, and fasten the vines securely, so that the wind will not destroy your crop by breaking the young and tender branches.

When the wood has grown so that there are three leaves beyond the last bunch of grapes, examine the vine, select the branches you wish to save for fruit-bearing the coming year, and keep them tied up until they have grown as long as you wish. The ends of the other bearing branches should be pinched off as soon as they reach this point: three leaves beyond the last stem of grapes.

Break all shoots and laterals as fast as they make their appearance, and on no account injure the leaves on the bearing canes.

The fruit will color but not ripen if the leaves are destroyed.

Grapes for fall and winter use should be packed as soon as ripe, and when perfectly dry, should be packed in fine sawdust. Select your box or jar, cover the bottom with sawdust, then put layers of grapes and sawdust alternately until full. Keep them in the coolest place you can find, free from frost, until wanted for use.

WHAT A TOTTERING FABRIC.

Is a system depleted of vitality and irregular in its functions. It is only judicious and prompt medication which can save it from a speedy and total collapse. The tonic and regulating properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters particularly adapt that benign medicine to revive physical vigor and reform those bodily irregularities which are a barrier to its permanent restoration. Biliousness and constipation are totally overcome by it, and the digestive activity and thorough assimilation which it promotes have the effect of increasing the vivifying and nourishing qualities of the blood. The Bitters are also an excellent detergent of the vital current, since they communicate a healthy stimulus to the bladder and kidneys, which are the most important channels for the escape of its impurities. Pure, agreeable, and of lotanic origin, thorough and prompt, but never violent in its action, the reasons for the transcendent popularity of this medicine are both cogent and appreciable.

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

THE CAIRO

Weekly Bulletin

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JNO. R. OBERLY, General Manager.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received until Monday, the 6th day of May, 1878, at the store of Thomas Keane, corner Washington avenue and Twelfth street, for the construction of a brick Engine House for the Illinois Fire Company. Bids will be received for carpenter and brick work separately, and also jointly. The committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Plans and specifications may now be seen at the store of Mr. Keane.

W. N. McHALE, THOMAS KEANE, TIMOTHY GORMAN, A. S. KANE, P. J. THISTLEWOOD, P. FITZGERALD, M. J. HOWLEY, Building Committee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, Cairo, Ill., April 10, 1878.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1878, for the filling and grading of 300 cubic yards of earth on Thirteenth street, between Walnut street and Washington avenue. The work is to be done under the direction and approval of the Committee on Streets. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the city.

J. E. PHILLIS, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, Cairo, Ill., April 3, 1878.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1878, for the filling and grading of 300 cubic yards of earth on Commercial avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on the westerly side of the C. & N. R. R. track. The work is to be done under the direction and approval of the Committee on Streets. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the city.

J. E. PHILLIS, City Clerk.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

To all whom it may concern: THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of James H. Ridgway, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will make a final report of his acts and doings as such administrator to the County Court of Alexander County, at the May term thereof, A. D. 1878, to-wit: on Monday, May 20th, 1878, and will then and there ask for a full and final settlement of his accounts and for a discharge from all further liability as administrator of said estate.

April 17, 1878. R. A. EDMONDSON, Adm'r.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

To all whom it may concern: THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of James H. Ridgway, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will make a final report of his acts and doings as such administrator to the County Court of Alexander County, at the May term thereof, A. D. 1878, to-wit: on Monday, May 20th, 1878, and will then and there ask for a full and final settlement of his accounts and for a discharge from all further liability as administrator of said estate.

April 22, 1878. THOMAS HARTMAN, Administrator.

RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.



Shortest and Quickest Route to

St. Louis and Chicago

THE only road running two daily trains from Cairo making direct connection with Eastern lines.

TRAINS LEAVE CAIRO—1:10 p. m.: Fast express, arriving in St. Louis 7:55 p. m.; Chicago 6:00 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.: Cincinnati and Louisville. Fast Line, arriving in Cincinnati at 8:05 a. m.; Louisville 7:40 a. m.; Indianapolis 4:45 a. m. Passengers by this train arrive at above points.

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Of any other route.

12:40 a. m. Fast Mail, with sleepers attached, for ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, arriving in St. Louis at 6:50 a. m.; Chicago at 6:30 p. m., connecting at Olin or Effingham for Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis.

FAST TIME EAST.

PASSENGERS by this line go through delay caused by Sunday intervening. The afternoon train from Cairo arrives in New York Monday morning at 10:25. Thirty-six hours in advance of any other route.

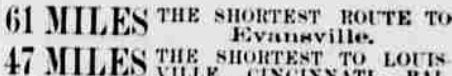
Advertisements of competing lines that they make better time than this one are issued either through ignorance or a desire to mislead the public. For through tickets and information apply at Illinois Central Railroad depot, Cairo.

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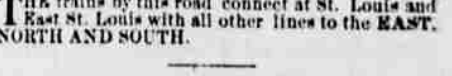
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REMEMBER THE Cairo and St. Louis RAIL ROUTE between Cairo and